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extent the action taken is on the basis of a change of name or marital status;

- (vi) Section 202.7(d) relating to the signature of a spouse or other person;
- (vii) Section 202.10 relating to furnishing of credit information; and
- (viii) Section 202.12(b) relating to record retention.
- (c) Incidental credit—(1) Definition. Incidental credit refers to extensions of consumer credit other than the types described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:
- (i) That are not made pursuant to the terms of a credit card account;
- (ii) That are not subject to a finance charge (as defined in Regulation Z, 12 CFR 226.4); and
- (iii) That are not payable by agreement in more than four installments.
- (2) *Exceptions.* The following provisions of this regulation do not apply to incidental credit:
- (i) Section 202.5(b) concerning information about the sex of an applicant, but only to the extent necessary for medical records or similar purposes;
- (ii) Section 202.5(c) concerning information about a spouse or former spouse;
- (iii) Section 202.5(d)(1) concerning information about marital status;
- (iv) Section 202.5(d)(2) concerning information about income derived from alimony, child support, or separate maintenance payments;
- (v) Section 202.7(d) relating to the signature of a spouse or other person;
- (vi) Section 202.9 relating to notifica-
- (vii) Section 202.10 relating to furnishing of credit information; and
- (viii) Section 202.12(b) relating to record retention.
- (d) Government credit—(1) Definition. Government credit refers to extensions of credit made to governments or governmental subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.
- (2) Applicability of regulation. Except for §202.4(a), the general rule against discrimination on a prohibited basis, the requirements of this regulation do not apply to government credit.

§ 202.4 General rules.

(a) Discrimination. A creditor shall not discriminate against an applicant

on a prohibited basis regarding any aspect of a credit transaction.

- (b) *Discouragement*. A creditor shall not make any oral or written statement, in advertising or otherwise, to applicants or prospective applicants that would discourage on a prohibited basis a reasonable person from making or pursuing an application.
- (c) Written applications. A creditor shall take written applications for the dwelling-related types of credit covered by §202.13(a).
- (d) Form of disclosures. A creditor that provides in writing any disclosures or information required by this regulation must provide the disclosures in a clear and conspicuous manner and, except for the disclosures required by §§ 202.5 and 202.13, in a form the applicant may retain.
- (e) Foreign-language disclosures. Disclosures may be made in languages other than English, provided they are available in English upon request.

§ 202.5 Rules concerning requests for information.

- (a) General rules—(1) Requests for information. Except as provided in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, a creditor may request any information in connection with a credit transaction.¹
- (2) Required collection of information. Notwithstanding paragraphs through (d) of this section, a creditor shall request information for monitoring purposes as required by §202.13 for credit secured by the applicant's dwelling. In addition, a creditor may obtain information required by a regulation, order, or agreement issued by, or entered into with, a court or an enforcement agency (including the Attorney General of the United States or a similar state official) to monitor or enforce compliance with the Act, this regulation, or other federal or state statutes or regulations.
- (3) Special-purpose credit. A creditor may obtain information that is otherwise restricted to determine eligibility

¹This paragraph does not limit or abrogate any Federal or State law regarding privacy, privileged information, credit reporting limitations, or similar restrictions on obtainable information.